

§ 742.1 What is NCUA's Regulatory Flexibility Program?

NCUA's Regulatory Flexibility Program (RegFlex) exempts credit unions with a current net worth of nine percent (or if a credit union is subject to a risk-based net worth requirement under § 702.103 of this chapter, it must be 200 basis points over its risk-based net worth level or nine percent, whichever is higher) and a CAMEL rating of 1 or 2, for two consecutive examinations, from all or part of identified NCUA regulations. The Regulatory Flexibility Program also grants eligible credit unions additional powers.

§ 742.2 How do I become eligible for the Regulatory Flexibility Program?

Eligibility is automatic as soon as the credit union meets the net worth and CAMEL criteria. If a credit union is a CAMEL 3 (or CAMEL 1 or 2 for less than two consecutive cycles) with a net worth in excess of 9 percent or if the credit union is a CAMEL 1 or 2 with a net worth under 9 percent (or if a credit union is subject to a risk-based net worth requirement under § 702.103 of this chapter, and it does not exceed 200 basis points over its risk-based net worth level), it can apply to the regional director for a RegFlex designation, in whole or in part.

§ 742.3 Will NCUA notify me when I am eligible for the Regulatory Flexibility Program?

Yes. Once this rule is effective, NCUA will notify all RegFlex eligible credit unions. Subsequent notifications of eligibility will occur after an application for a RegFlex designation or as part of the examination process.

§ 742.4 From what NCUA Regulations will I be exempt?

RegFlex credit unions are exempt from the provisions of the following NCUA Regulations: § 701.25, § 701.32(b) and (c), § 701.36(a), (b) and (c), § 703.40(c)(6), § 703.90(c), and § 703.110(d) of this chapter.

§ 742.5 What additional authority will I be granted?

Notwithstanding the general limitations in § 701.23 of this chapter, RegFlex credit unions are eligible to purchase

any auto loan, credit card loan, member business loan, student loan or mortgage loan from any federally insured credit union as long as the loans are loans that the purchasing credit union is empowered to grant. RegFlex credit unions are authorized to keep these loans in their portfolio. If a RegFlex credit union is purchasing the eligible obligations of a liquidating credit union, the loans purchased cannot exceed 5% of the unimpaired capital and surplus of the purchasing credit union.

§ 742.6 How can I lose my RegFlex eligibility?

Eligibility may be lost in two ways. First, the credit union no longer meets the RegFlex criteria set forth in § 742.1. When this event occurs, the credit union must cease using the additional authority granted by this rule. Second, the regional director for substantive and documented safety and soundness reasons may revoke a credit union's RegFlex authority in whole or in part. The regional director must give a credit union written notice stating the reasons for this action. The revocation is effective as soon as the regional director's determination has been received by the credit union.

§ 742.7 What is the appeal process?

A credit union has 60 days from the date of the regional director's determination to revoke a credit union's RegFlex authority (in whole or in part) to appeal the action to NCUA's Supervisory Review Committee. The regional director's determination will remain in effect unless the Supervisory Review Committee issues a different determination. If the credit union is dissatisfied with the decision of the Supervisory Review Committee, the credit union has 60 days from the issuance of this decision to appeal to the NCUA Board.

§ 742.8 If I lose my RegFlex authority, will my past actions be grandfathered?

Any action by the credit union under the RegFlex authority will be grandfathered. Any actions subsequent to losing the RegFlex authority must meet NCUA's regulatory requirements.

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This does not diminish NCUA's authority to require a credit union to divest its investments or assets for substantive safety and soundness reasons.

PART 745—SHARE INSURANCE AND APPENDIX

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APPENDIX TO PART 745—EXAMPLES OF INSURANCE COVERAGE AFFORDED ACCOUNTS IN CREDIT UNIONS INSURED BY THE NATIONAL CREDIT UNION SHARE INSURANCE FUND

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C 1752(5), 1757, 1765, 1766, 1781, 1782, 1787, 1789.

SOURCE: 51 FR 37560, Oct. 23, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Clarification and Definition of Account Insurance Coverage

§ 745.0 Scope.

The regulation and appendix contained in this part describe the insurance coverage of various types of member accounts. In general, all types of member share accounts received by the

credit union in its usual course of business, including regular shares, share certificates, and share draft accounts, represent equity and are insured. For the purposes of applying the rules in this part, it is presumed that the owner of funds in an account is an insured credit union member or otherwise eligible to maintain an insured account in a credit union. These rules do not extend insurance coverage to persons not entitled to maintain an insured account or to account relationships that have not been approved by the Board as an insured account. Where there are multiple owners of a single account, generally only that part which is allocable to the member(s) is insured.

§ 745.1 Definitions.

(a) The terms *account* or *accounts* as used in this part mean share, share certificate or share draft accounts (or their equivalent under state law, as determined by the Board in the case of insured state credit unions) of a member (which includes other credit unions, public units and nonmembers where permitted under the Act) in a credit union of a type approved by the Board which evidences money or its equivalent received or held by a credit union in the usual course of business and for which it has given or is obligated to give credit to the account of the member.

(b) The terms *member* or *members* as used in this part mean those persons enumerated in the credit union's field of membership who have been elected to membership in accordance with the Act or state law in the case of state credit unions. It also includes those nonmembers permitted under the Act to maintain accounts in an insured credit union, including nonmember credit unions and nonmember public units and political subdivisions.

(c) The term *public unit* means the United States, any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Panama Canal Zone, any territory or possession of the United States, any county, municipality, or political subdivision thereof, or any Indian tribe as defined in section 3(c) of the Indian Financing Act of 1974.